Roosevelt Sands Another Message to Rouse Present Congress to Activity.

OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE

Stronger Anti-Trust Law and Regulation of Labor and Capital Relations Are Greatly Needed-Civic Conscience Firmer.

Washington, April 28.—The president has sent unother special message to congress strongly urging the passage of measures which he has from time to time recommended. He lays special emphasis on the importance of legislation to do away with abuse of the power of injunction, amendments to the anti-trust how and a bill strengthening the Hepburn rate law. The message is a appeal to the public conscience as well as to the congress whose policy is to do nothing. The message

To the Service and House of Representa-

In my my seage to the congress of March 25, 1908 | cutlined certain measures which I believe the majority of our countryto have enacted into law at These measures do not represent by any means all that I would like to see come if I thought it possible, but they do represent what I believe can now be done if an earnest effort toward this

Since I wrote this message an employers' Labelly law has been enacted which it is true comes short of what ought to have been done, but which does represent a real ad time. Apparently there is good ground to hope that there will be further legislation providing for recompensing all employee who suffer injury while engaged In the public service; that there will be a child-tabor law enacted for the District of Columbia; that the waterways commission will be continued with sufficient financial support to increase the effectiveness of its preparatory work; that steps will be taken to provide for such investigation into tariff conditions, by the oppropriate committee of the House of Representative and by government experts in the executive service, as will secure the full information necessary for immeliate auton in revising the tariff at the congress elected next fall rouding for temporary measof experts who shall theroughly involunte the whole matter, both the great commercial counlon which will put our finanon an efficient and perma-It is much to be wished that of the financial legislation of in banks. Ample appropriato make to enable the Interstate Commence commission to carry out most vital point, and would mountain renion wherever It can be stown that they will have a direct and real counce tion with the conservalled and happroximent of navigable

There soms, however, much doubt about the of the measures I have recommended. He measure to do away with abuse of the power of injunction and the measure of though of measures to strengthen and render both more efficient and more wise line countrol by the national goverament ever the great corporations doing

the use or the injunction is unwarranted, is uniquestionably true that r of comes this power has on some such way as that I the very reason that I do h is new as stubbornly to

on of the great body of our boay be and often is the the highest degree to be day. regretted that it should be liable to reck-

Ars: of all against the growth in this country of that evil thing which is called forms but a small fraction the sinister or foolish socialist visionary who strives to arouse this feeling of class consciousness in our working people, does American, he is no self-respecting citizen of this republic, he forfeits his right to of this republic, he forfeits his right to the control both of the business and of The commission believes that an ex- consists of three parts, the head, the the agent by which the business is done, for any attempt to separate this control who bows to envy and greed, who have to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and greed the green and brains, if any to envy and green are green and brains, if any to envy and green are green and green and green are green are green and green are green are green are green and green are green are green and green are green are green are green and green are green ar stens, who bows to envy and greed, who must result in grotesque absurdity. This ment," or at least all those who, in October 1965, entered in the erects the doctrine of class hatred into means that we must rely upon national tober and November, 1965, entered in the piece of the liver. The stummick is fraudulent competitions for the Cove devoted to the bowels, of which there men of a particular status, whether rich abuses that now exist and the others that street draw span and the Brookline street devoted to the bowels, of which there

as a man without regard to his wealth or his poverty. But evil though the influence of these demagogues and visionand position in the industrial world, who lack of sympathy with, and lack understanding of, still more by any ibition of uncompromising hostility to unite them against their fellow-Amerians who are better off in this world's goods. It is a bad thing to teach our working people that men of means, that the substantial comforts of life, are nee and that they unjustly demand and ap-

men who have the largest proportion of ssarily greedy, grasping and cold-hearted, propriate more than their share of the substance of the many. Stern condemaction should be visited upon demagogue and visionary who teach this untruth, and a body may be guilty of unwisdom or cen sterner upon those capitalists who tre in truth grasping and greedy and rutally disregardiful of the rights of others, and who by their actions teach he dreadful lesson far more effectively han any mere preacher of unrest. A class grievance" left too long without remedy breeds "class consciousness" and herefore class resentment. The strengthening of the anti-trust law

s demanded upon both moral and economic grounds. Our purpose in strengthming it is to secure more effective conrol by the national government over the usiness use of the vast masses of individual, and especially of corporate, wealth, which at the present time mo-nopolize most of the interstate business of the country; and we believe the control can best be exercised by preventing he growth of abuses, rather than merely by trying to destroy them when they have already grown. In the highest sense of the word this movement for thorough control of the business use of this great of trade. Such exception would in all wealth is conservative. We are trying to probability make the bill unconstitutional. steer a safe middle course, which alone an save us from a plutecratic class govrnment on the one hand, or a socialistic lass government on the other, either of which would be fraught with disaster to our free institutions, state and national, We are trying to avoid alike the evils which would flow from government ownerhip of the public utilities by which inerstate commerce is chiefly carried on. nd the evils which flow from the riot nd chaos of unrestricted individualism. There is grave danger to our free institutions in the corrupting influence exer-ised by great wealth suddenly concentrated in the hands of the few. We should status shall be kept wholly unchanged, and that they shall continue to be exper, in spite of the sullen opposition of posed to the action which they now dread. these few very powerful men, and with Obviously, an organization not formed for he full purpose to protect them in all profit should not be required to furnish statistics in any way as complete as those equire them to deal rightfully with oth- furnished by organizations for profit.

When with steam and electricity modern

dusiness conditions went through the as-At almost the same time, about twenty distribution and sale of the products of movement to bring our ideals and our conthat mancial legislation will it was strengthened by the Hepburn law ures for pacifing any trouble that may it worked some good, because anything next year or two, and for a is better than anarchy and complete ab- their employers; and their right to strike, tions and firms engaged in the manufacsence of regulation, nevertheless has so long as they act peaceably, must be ture or supply of structural steel. proved in many respects not merely inadequate but mischievous. Twenty years, ago the misuse of corporate power had produced almost every conceivable form of abuse, and had worked the gravest njury to business morality and the puble conscience. For a long time federal should be the establishment regulation of interstate commerce had been purely negative, the national judielary merely acting in isolated cases to restrain the state from exercising a power | the great law-defying and law-evading | The report names two companies as the respondent feature of the Hep- which it was clearly unconstitutional as the ver important feature of the Hep-burn law which gives to the commission well as unwise for them to exercise, but time on the mighty organizations of cap-sive practices in bidding for the precise supervision and control over the account- which nevertheless the national governfing systems of the railways. Failure to provide the bus which will enable the common law being inadequate to accommon law being ina plish any effective regulation, and the as nothing else could benefit, national power not yet having been put insure their acting in the interest of the in high prices to the customer, and exact those rally as which are corruptly or in- forth. The result was mischievous in the managed. Forest reserves extreme, and only short-sighted and utter should be a tablished throughout the Ap- failure to appreciate the grossness of the evils to which the lack of regulation gave rise, can excuse the well-meaning persons who now desire to abolish the anti-trust law outright, or to amend it by simply condemning "unreasonable" combinations. Power should unquestionably be lodged omewhere in the executive branch of the government to permit combinations which will further the public interest; but it will further the public interest; but it evil practices of various corporations prearranged bid of the concern to which must always be remembered that, as re- which have been bidders for furnishing to the work had been allotted. * * * * * gards the great and wealthy combinations | the city iron and steel. This report shows through which most of the interstate busi- that there have been extensive combinaness of today is done, the burden of proof tions formed among the various corporashould be on them to show that they tions which have business with the city of made in good faith, without fraud, colla First as to the power of injunction and have a right to exist. No judicial tribunal Boston, including, for instance, a care- sion or connection with any other bidder." of plants around for contempt. In contempt cases, save where immediate action is imperative, the trial should be before another plants. As regards injunctions and in the interest of the public. Some the product of the public combination is advisable or necessary in the interest of the public. Some England. This countended subtractions are the productions of the public contempt and combination included subtractions. such legislation as that body, whether a commission or a bureau stantially all the local concerns, and I have providedly recommended should under the department of commerce and land to realize the extreme bitterness personal belief is that ultimately we shall or furnishing structural steel for use in the land to realize the extreme bitterness personal belief is that ultimately we shall or furnishing structural steel for use in the land of the largest corporations in the land to realize the extreme bitterness personal belief is that ultimately we shall or furnishing structural steel for use in the largest corporations in the largest corporation in the larg caused anoung sarge tooles of worthy citi- have to adopt a national incorporation any part of New England; it affected the the that has been repeatedly law, though I am well aware that this states, the cities and towns, the railroads power of Injunction in labor may be impossible at present. Over the and street railways, and generally all per- know-what I was going to say. I was ose to whose judgment we actions of the executive body in which sons having occasion to use iron or ste the power is placed the courts should for any purpose in that section of the power of the country. As regards the city of Boston, ous to that obtaining in connection with the combination resulted in parceling out the work of the Interstate Commerce com-mission at present. To confer this power est, and supported by false affirmations. The Ab but it was something the grave injury of the would not be a leap in the dark; it would In its conclusion the commission recommission men. I ask that it merely be to carry still further the theory of effective governmental control of Comment on the moral meaning of these thing about-corporations which was responsible for methods and transactions would seem She (looking the creation of the Interstate Commerce superfluous; but as they were defended at the public hearings of the commission and its powers, and for the enlargement of its powers, and for the creation of the bureau of corporations. The interstate er incidents of business life, and as these who he have caused the present a demogracy likes ours it is bly. It has benefited the public; it has benefited honestly managed and wisely that the world has ever known, the comconducted railroads; and in spite of the mission deems it proper to record its own highest div of a court, a legislature, or an exemptive, to resist and defy a gust of popular passon; and most certainly no public servant, whatever may be the consequences to himself, should yield to what he blaks wrong. But in a questional manufacture of public to work and most certainly government to correct the most pronounced of the great and varied abuses which existed in the business world twention against the honesty of present business methods. fact that the business of the country has opinion. is emphatically one of public ty years ago-while the many abuses that ness methods. policy which the public de- still remain emphasize the need of furthe in the end to be adopted; ther and more thorough-going legislation. private work by sending in what purports and a project refusal to grant to a large portion of our people what is right is only to apt in the end to result in causing such irritation that when the right is obtained it is obtained in the course of a movement so ill considered and violating as a percompanied by much that

ingly, and only when there is the clear- body, such as the bureau of corporations, fraud; the successful bidder in the comest necessity for it; but it is one so which has to deal with the matter in petition is guilty of obtaining money by necessary to the efficient performance of hand, should be greatly enlarged so as false pretense; and the others have made duty by the court on behalf of the nation to meet the requirements of the present The decisions of the supreme court in less use: for this reckless use tends to the Minnesota and North Carolina cases | Where, as in the case of the "Boston make honest men desire so to hamper its thustrate how improved the most immake nonest men desire so to hamper its illustrate how impossible is a dual con- portant manufacturers and dealers in trol of national commerce. The states structural steel in this country, including Every far-sighted patriot should protest cannot control it. All they can do is to the American Bridge company, one of the sters." control intrastate commerce, and this now constituent members of the United States "Toesin is something to do with get-The demagogue, merce carried by the railroads through for the purpose of raising prices by means each state. Actual experience has shown that the effort at state control is sure to their conduct is not only repugnant to pox." be nullified in one way or another sooner common honesty, but is plainly obnoxious

which bid us treat each man on his worth | control over them. At present the failure | of congress of July 2, 1000. The three of the congress to utilize and exercise the great powers conferred upon it as regards interstate commerce leaves this commerce aries is, it is no worse in its consequences to be regulated, not by the state nor yet than the influence exercised by the man of by the congress, but by the occasional and necessarily inadequate and one-sided action of the federal judiclary. However upright and able a court is, it cannot act constructively; it can only act negatively or destructively, as an agency millions of our working people, tends government; and this means that the courts are and must always be unable to deal effectively with a problem like

the present, which requires constructive action. A court can decide what is fault) but it has no power to make better wha it thus finds to be faulty. There shoul be an efficient executive body created with power enough to correct abuses and scope enough to work out the complex problems that this great country has developed. It is not sufficient objection to say that such of abuses. Any governmental body whether a court or a commission, whether executive, legislative or judicial, if given power enough to enable it to do effective work for good, must also mevitably receive enough power to make it possibly

effective for evil.

Therefore it is clear that (unless a no. tional incorporation law can be for hwith enacted) some body or bedles in the exc cutive service should be given power to pass upon any combination or agreement in relation to interstate commerce, and every such combination or agreement not thus approved should be treated as in violation of law and prosecuted accordingly. The issuance of the securities of any combination doing interstate business should be under the supervision of the

A strong effort has been made to have

national government.

labor organizations completely exempted from any of the operations of this law. whether or not their acts are in restraint and the legislature has no more right to pass a bill without regard to whether it is constitutional than the courts have lightly to declare unconstitutional a law menace to the community. But his counterpart in evil is to be found in that parneted. The responsibility is as great on ticular kind of multimillionaire who is at the one side as on the other, and an most the least envible, and is certainly one of the least admirable, of all our citone direction is equally to be con-demned with an abuse of power by the said that his face has grown hard and courts in the other direction. It is not possible wholly to except labor organizaions from the workings of this law, and they who insist upon totally excepting them are merely providing that their Moreover, so far as labor is engaged in became preminent in the physical chaos production only, its claims to be exempted of the dark ages. We are striving for from the anti-trust law are sound. This legislation to minimize the abuses which ounding revolution which in this country would substantially cover the right of la-began over half a century ago, there was borers to combine, to strike penceably, partly for the sake of what can be acat first much hesitation as to what par-icular governmental agency should be the employers. But when labor undersed to grapple with the new conditions, takes in a wrongful manner to prevent the participation in a great and stern moral trol combinations by regulating them it has left the field of production, and its through the Interstate Commerce commis- action may plainly be in restraint of in-

> be illegal at common law. ital necessary for the transaction of busi- contracts, and says: "These companies and regulation of a kind so effect at as to staining from competition. This resulted

of the great corporations, upon the ground deals with what is termed "the Bostor such control. I call your attention to the cin order to preserve the appearance evil practices of various corporations

To answer an invitation for public or

dent as to be accompanied by much that that further commercial growth has brought more prominently to the surface. The powers and scope of the Interstate fraud, collusion, or connection with any than the powers and scope of the Interstate fraud, collusion, or connection with any than the powers and scope of the Interstate fraud, collusion, or connection with any involved, should be used spar- Commerce commission, and of any similar other bidder, is a positive and deliberate with everything that they really know

n of the com- Steel corporation, have combined together ting drunk.

or poor for loyalty to those eternal and are sure to arise unless some efficient bridge, should be brought before a fed- are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w governmental body has adequate power of eral grand jury for violation of the act and y."

years' limitation for participation in these transactions has not yet elapsed, and the vidence obtained by the commission is o complete that there should be no difliculty in the government's securing a conviction in this case.

I have submitted this report to the de-partment of justice for thorough investigation and for action if action shall prove

Surely such a state of affairs as that bove set forth emphasizes the need of further federal legislation, not merely be cause of the material benefits such legis ation will secure, but above all because this federal action should be part, and a large part, of the campaign to waken our people as a whole to a lively and effective condemnation of the low standard of morality implied in such conduct on the part of great business concerns. The first duty of every man is to provide a livelihood for himself and for those dependent upon him; it is from every standpoint de strable that each of our citizens should endeavor by hard work and honorable methods to secure for him and his such a competence as will carry with it the opportunity to enjoy in reasonable fashio ie comforts and refinements of life; and miliermore, the man of great business oblivy who obtains a fortune in uprign ishlon inevitably in so doing confers a benefit upon the community as a whole and is entitled to reward, to respect, and to admiration. But among the many kinds of evil, so

dal, industrial, and political, which it is our duty as a nation sternly to combat. there is none at the same time more base and more dangerous than the greed which treats the plain and simple rules of honesty with cynical contempt if they interfere with making a profit; and as a nation we can not be held guiltless if we condone such action. The man who preaches hatred of wealth honestly acquired, who inculcates envy and jealousy and slanderous ill will toward those of his fellows who by thrift, energy, and industry have become men of means, is a cruel while his body has grown soft; whose son is a fool and his daughter a foreign princess; whose nominal pleas ires are at best those of a tasteless and extravagant luxury, and whose real de-light, whose real life work, is the accumulation and use of power in its most sordid and least elevating form. In the mercial individualism under modern conditions, this is a type that becomes prominent as inevitably as the marander baren give this type its flourishing prominence complished by the legislation itself, and

Theodore Roosevelt. The White House, April 27, 1968.

ion, and to abolish them by means of terstate trade, and must necessarily be. In the report of the finance committee the anti-trust act; the two remedies there- subject to inquiry, exactly as in the case to the mayor and city council of Boston fore being in part mutually incompatible, of any other combination for the pursuit but subjoined by the president to his message, The interstate commerce law has propose, so as to determine whether such action is contrary to sound public policy. In the alleged colleged admirable results, especially since tion is contrary to sound public policy. The heartlest encouragement should be combinations among boilermakers, comtwo years ago. The anti-trust law, though given to the wageworkers to form labor binations among contractors for tire proofunions and to enter into agreements with ing, and combinations between corpora-

> preserved. But we should sanction neither a boycott nor a blacklist which would charges that "some one familiar with the The measures I advocate are in the in- would furnish each person invited to be terest both of decent corporations and of the names of the other persons to whom law-abiding labor unions. They are, invitations had been extended. The conmoreover, pre-eminently in the interest cerns selected would then arrange beof the public, for in my judgment the tween themselves as to who should do the American people have definitely made up work, as to the price to be fixed and as their minds that the days of the reign of to the division of the profits.

> tions were thus obtained from all sorts Allegations are often made to the el- and conditions of men and corporations, feet that there is no real need for these. The portion of the report devoted to The portion of the report devoted laws looking to the more effective control combinations in the structural steel frade that they will do their work well without agreement," and the charge is made that accompanying copy of a report just sub- competition and to ensure the success of milted by Nathan Matthews, chairman of the scheme of collusion, the parties to the the finance commission, to the mayor and agreement would arrange the bids to be city council of Boston, relating to certain submitted in a progressive scale above the The members of the 'agreement' did not hesitate to fortify their bids by false statements in writing that they were

Proposing to a Widow.

From London Sketch. He-Would you think me very-I nean, would it be bad taste on my part

She (hastily)-Not a bit. He-But you don't know-you can't going to say, would it be very impertinent of me if I-She (tenderly)-I think I do know,

Harry, and I can assure you that I more serious than you imagine-some-

She (looking down)—Something about possible, from the 27th to the 31st. your future life? He-No; not quite so serious as that,

Something about my present life. She-That's what I meant-the secend half of your present life. He-Oh, I'm only 27, you know.

She-I know; but when a man conemplates a great change in his life ---He-You did know, then? She-Months ago, dearest, I read it n your eyes the first day we met. He-By Jove! Then-why, I've done

She (weeping a little)-Harry, you have swept me off my feet! He-My love! I know I was brutally frank, but don't cry. She-You men! How irresistible you

How the Young Idea Shoots.

From Everybody's Magazine. Many of the children are so crammed

In proof of this, read these veritable themselves parties to a conspiracy clearly public school children: specimens of definitions, written by "Stability is taking care of a stable.

"A mosquito is the child of black and white parents." "Monastery is the place for mon- more than one nobleman in the family.

"Expostulation is to have the small-

"Cannibal is two brothers who killed

FARM FACTS.

One ounce of carbonate of potassium

For scratches in horses try this: Oxide of zinc, one dram; vaseline, one ounce. Never apply water to the legs. Scratches will never occur when the mud has been allowed to dry and then water.

to each quart of rain water makes an excellent wash for mange or itch. his nervousness. Alma-Tadema, R. A., when he was Watch the affected parts once each week with this mixture and then wash

SEASON OF THE CYCLONE.



With many places yet unheard from, the death list in the fornado which recently devastated the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia is estimated at 400 and the tally of injured exceeds 1,200. Arkansas contributes a list of three dead and thirty injured. The following table gives

the casualties in the low	ns so	tar hear	witrom:		
	illed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
Albertsville, Ala	25	25	Angie, La	. 2	10
Bergen, Ala,	~4	15	Caddo Parish, La	. 2	9
Cedar Creek, Ala	8	12	Richland, La	. 4	10
Democrat, Ala	5	45	Adams County, Miss	25	100
Fort Deposit, Ala	3	25	Baxterville, Miss	. 6	10
Reids, Ala	2		Church Hill, Miss	. 35	100
Thomas Mill, Ala	2		Columbus, Miss		4
Warrior, Ala	3	7	Fayette County, Miss		75
Hector, Ark	3	30	McCallum, Miss	. 12	35
Griffin, Columbus, Shipley,		4	McLain, Miss	. 8	23
Locust Grove, Harris			Natchez, Miss	. 69	200
City and McDonough, Ga	15	2.21	Port Gibson, Miss	. 1	3
Thome, Ga., district	9	12	Purvis, Miss	. 62	250
Cameo, Ga	2	4.11	Wabalak, Miss	. 8	35
Stinson, Ga	1		Wingate, Miss	. 3	10
Cove Springs district, Ga.	15		The second second		
Bluffton, Ga	3	*1 W.E.		-	
Amite, La	15	100	Total	. 356	1,179

WEATHER FOR MAY.

St. Louis Forecaster Predicts Fierce Storms, Snows and Frosts.

May is to be a continuous perform ance of tornadoes, thunderstorms, hail and frost. Rev. Iri R. Hicks has hung out the danger signals in his long distauce forecasts for the month, and ceived votes in the presidential election trouble is feared by those who have of 1904. Only two of the parties were faith in his prognostications.

tornadic violence in the West, heavy enough to be recorded; six of them rains and hail, followed by snow failed to choose a single presidential squalls and sleet, are among the things elector.

floods over wide sections follow imme- the East. diately. Much cooler weather is due from the 16th to the 19th. From the votes for a third party candidate only 19th to the 22d is not seriously threat- twice since the Civil War. The first ening, but look out for tornadoes, says time was in 1892, when Mr. Weaver,

until the 24th will usher in the most and won an elector in North Dakota dangerous period of the month, and and in Oregon. Four years later Thomas Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the E. Watson, who was a candidate for 25th, 26th and 27th, storms may be ex- the Vice Presidency with Mr. Bryan pected to become very threatening, if on the People's party ticket, by means not tornadie. The 27th is the twelfth of a coalition with the Democrats, dianniversary of the St. Louis cyclone, vided with the Democratic Vice Pvest-The danger area extends over the cen- dential candidate the electoral votes of tral and western parts of the country, len States. As Horace Greeley died He-Ah, but it was something much The month is to end in comparative between the time of the popular vote peace, although seismic disturbance is in November, 1872, and the meeting of



high as their price.

the saddest of the year. Even Canada is banging the door in the

face of Japanese immigrants. After the marriages of the Ducs and Dukes come the tailors' bills.

Time for "spring opening" of the millinery stores and papa's pocketbook. Anarchy is one imported plant that

ought to be pulled up by the roots.

Other people can be just as unhappy as Mrs. Hetty Green on much less money. Science has made the discovery that "Anatomy is the human body, which Pharaoh had toothache and gout. It will

Some people attempt to make light of stoves to heat up in preparation for the death.

New York families of wealth appear to be able to buy everything but domestic happiness.

If Uncle Sam has a billion dollars in gold in his pocket he ought to get over The United States will have the first

off the mixture with clean rain water, armored fleet that ever "looped the loop" around the world. China wants to see the American fleet, so if anything happens she will know

> what struck her. Mme, Anna Gould must be a believer in the old adage, "If you don't at first succeed, try, try again."

Candidates of six political parties rerepresented in the electoral vote. Eight Violent thunderstorms, approaching parties polled a vote in 1900 large

In national elections the great major-Careful watching is advised by the lity of the voters remain loyal to one of St. Louis prognosticator early in the the other of the old political parties. month as frost is due. High tempera- Other parties are sometimes strong ture, daily rains and thunderstorms, enough to carry State elections in the with probable tornadoes, is on the West and the South, and by holding the menn for the 13th to the 16th, and balance of power to decide elections in

Presidential electors have cast their the People's party candidate, carried Quiet and calm and much warmer Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada, the electors, the Democratic vote of that year was distributed among other can-

> In the transition period election of 1860 the electoral vote was divided among one Republican, one Union and two Democratic candidates; but in 1856 Millard Fillmore, as "American" and Whig candidate, carried Maryland, and received its electoral votes.

This year the number of independent, or extra party, candidates is likely The latest spring hats are almost as to be large, but it is probable that all the electoral votes will go either to the The furnace-shaking days have gone, Democratic or to the Republican candidates as usual.-Youth's Companion.

To Use Furnace Waste Heat. "To pick 100,000 horse-power off the tops of eight roaring blast furnaces and use it in performing a hundred giant tasks is the purpose of the colossal apparatus now being installed in the wonderful steel plant building at Gary, Ind ... writes H. G. Hunting in the March Tech-Only immensely rich people can afford nical World Magazine. By a heretofore unthought of device this power will en-A western bishop advises old maids to tirely displace steam in the great mills. pray for husbands." Whose husbands? Thirty-three huge gas engines are being installed, each of 3,000 horse-power to use the gas produced by the iron smelters and convert it into electric power. At the top of each of the blast furnaces be possible to think more kindly of him leading into a cleansing tube where the dust is removed by means of a series of A Michigan man ate three electric tanks or "washers." About 30 per cent lights in an attempt to commit suicide. of the product is diverted to the blast

Dramatic Trust Formed.

air blast.

An organization has been formed for the purpose of effecting practically a control of the dramatic material needed by the hundreds of play companies in America. Miss Marbury, the play broker, is president, and the company will have offices in New York, with branches in Chicago, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. It is said that the "trust" aireads controls about nine-tenths of the foremost playwrights of England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy, and the number of authors enrolled on the books runs into the hundreds.

Curious of the Future.

From the Youth's Companion. "Have you fixed up my will just the relatives and some well-to-do but to "punctuate."

grasping ones. "I have," asserted the lawyer. make it, eh?" asked his client,

The lawyer nodded. "All right," said the sick man. "Now I want to ask you one thing-not pro-

The Art of Punctuation. From the Boston Transcript.

Returning from school the other aftway I told you?" asked the sick man, ernoon, little Edith proudly informed who was the possessor of many needy her mother that she had learned how

"You see, mamma," explained Edith. when you write 'scat' you put a hat "Just as strong and tight as you can pin after it, and when you ask a question, then you put down a button

The police department of Canton, fessionally—who do you think stands China, has issued a proclamation for- sent an inquiry to London by the wirethe best chance of getting the prop- bidding the sale of the flesh of dogs less system and received an answer in brushed off without the application of and cats as food. less than two hours

What She Thought.

From the Tatler. We were talking about honors, and I heard the story about Sir Lawrence knighted. "Oh," said a lady friend, "dear Sir

Lawrence, I am so glad. I suppose now

that you have been knighted you'll give up painting and live like a gentleman?" A Montreal grain merchant recently